Fiscal Year 1988 Annual Report

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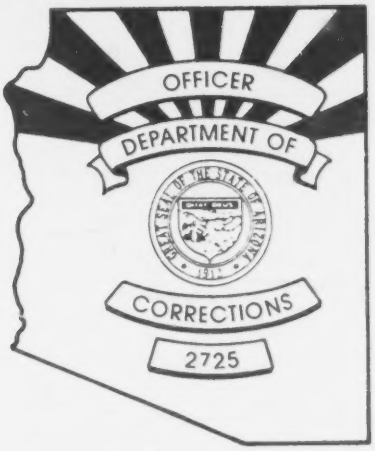

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Letter to the Governor

Arizona Department of Corrections

ROSE MOFFORD
GOVERNOR

SAMUEL A. LEWIS
DIRECTOR

The Honorable Rose Mofford
State Capitol
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Mofford:

I am pleased to submit the Fiscal Year 1988 Annual Report of the Arizona Department of Corrections.

The management of seriously overcrowded adult prisons dominated department efforts this year, as the inmate population continued to increase faster than inmate bed capacity could be added.

Although budget considerations delayed the opening of the Winslow and Yuma prisons, the department was successful in activating new beds at the Special Management Unit, Arizona State Prison Complex-Florence, and the Kaibab Unit, Arizona State Prison Complex-Winslow. Additionally, beds were restored at the Tucson and Douglas prisons as a result of inmate disturbances in the previous fiscal year.

To help alleviate the problem of overcrowding, alternatives to incarceration were proposed to the State Legislature. Two of these programs, Shock Incarceration and Home Arrest, were passed and will be activated in Fiscal Year 1989. These programs should reduce the number of beds needed for adult inmates.

It is projected that by the end of Fiscal Year 1989, the department will still be short of beds. While adult male inmates represent the greatest concern in total numbers, adult female inmates present a capacity problem as well.

In order for the department to achieve its mission, immediate action must be taken to solve the overcrowding problem. Alternatives to incarceration, increased usage of inmate release programs, additional funding for new institutions, and other innovative facility funding acquisition strategies must be considered to alleviate this critical situation. The Department of Corrections is committed to meeting these challenges.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. Lewis,
Director

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Mission Statement

The mission of the Arizona Department of Corrections is to serve and protect the people of the State by imprisoning those offenders legally committed to the Department.

The Department will accomplish this by:

- maintaining effective custody and control over offenders.
- maintaining a healthy, safe, and secure environment for staff and offenders.
- providing quality programs to offenders so they will have opportunities to learn more responsible behaviors and increase their chances of returning into society as law-abiding citizens.

To accomplish the above we recognize the need to:

- develop and maintain a professional staff recognizing that each employee is an important contributor to the system.
- assure that each employee has available the opportunities for personal and professional growth through training, education, and career development.

We believe the Department has the managerial and operational responsibility to be accountable to the public. This includes the Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branches of Government, the adult prisoners and juvenile offenders, and most importantly, the citizens of Arizona. In pursuit of this obligation the Department will maintain open lines of communication in a timely, professional, and efficient manner.

We further believe that by integrating priorities and expectations into unified operating plans, which clearly state goals, objectives, professional standards, and direction, we will respond effectively to the changing demands placed upon the agency.

We value honesty and integrity in our relationships, and we place a high priority on quality of services and development of teamwork, trust, and open communication. We are committed to this goal internally throughout and externally to the public.

We will maintain an environment that is humane and fair to both employees and offenders, utilizing a grievance/discipline system that fosters due process and is consistently administered in the review and redress of wrongs. We will employ an objective classification system of offenders based upon behavior, criminal history, and performance.

We believe in encouraging, recognizing, and rewarding examples of professional leadership at all levels which contribute to the enhancement of our responsibility to serve and protect the people of the State of Arizona.

These beliefs are achievable to the extent that the resources necessary for their accomplishment are provided to the department.

Directory

Director's Office	255-5497
Administration Division	255-3525
Business and Finance Bureau	255-4683
Communications Bureau	255-1462
Data Managemnt Bureau	255-4527
Facilities Maintenance and Planning Bureau	255-3251
Managemnt and Budget Bureau	255-3460
Support Services Bureau	255-3023
Human Resources/Development Division	255-5820
Health Service Bureau	255-3365
Personnel Services Bureau	255-3197
Planning Bureau	255-3691
Staff Development/Training Bureau	255-3320
Adult Institutions Division	255-3894
Arizona State Prison Complex-Douglas	364-7521
Arizona State Prison Complex-Florence	868-4011
Arizona State Prison Complex-Perryville	935-9371
Arizona State Prison Complex-Phoenix	255-4095
Arizona State Prison Complex-Tucson	574-0024
Arizona State Prison Complex-Winslow	289-4685
Arizona State Prison-Fort Grant	828-3393
Arizona State Prison-Safford	428-4698
Offender Services Bureau	255-3896
Juvenile/Community Services Division	255-5306
Adobe Mountain Juvenile Institution	869-9050
Alamo Juvenile Institution	255-4396
Catalina Mountain Juvenile Institution	628-5351
New Dawn Juvenile Institution	255-4689
Pinal Mountain Juvenile Institution	425-8141
Community Services Bureau	255-3421
Northern Arizona Correctional Release Center	255-3780
Southern Arizona Correctional Release Center	884-8541
Ironwood Correctional Release Center	255-3397
Desert Valley Learning Center	255-3731
Inspections and Investigations Division	255-3723
Criminal Investigations Bureau	255-1561
Inspections and Systems Bureau	255-5857
Administrative Investigations Bureau	255-3061
Intergovernmental Liaison	255-4873
Arizona Correctional Industries Division (ACI)	255-5786
Agribusiness Bureau	868-4011
Business and Finance Bureau	255-1464
Marketing Bureau	255-1464
Sales Bureau	255-4606
Operations Bureau	255-5786

Arizona Department of Corrections
1601 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 255-5536

Organizational Structure, June 1988

Map Legend

1 Central Administrative Office

Adult Prisons

2 Arizona State Prison Complex-Perryville
San Pedro
Santa Cruz
San Juan
Santa Maria

3 Arizona State Prison Complex-Phoenix
Alhambra
Aspen Correctional Center for DWIs
Flamenco Mental Health Unit
Arizona Center for Women

4 Arizona State Prison Complex-Florence
North
South
East
Central
Administrative Segregation
Picacho Correctional Work Center
Special Management Unit

5 Arizona State Prison Complex-Tucson
Echo
Rincon
Santa Rita
Cimarron

6 Arizona State Prison Complex-Douglas
Gila
Mohave
Maricopa
Papago
Cochise Detention

7 Arizona State Prison Complex-Winslow
Kaibab
Coronado

8 Arizona State Prison-Fort Grant
9 Arizona State Prison-Safford
10 Arizona State Prison-Yuma (future)

Juvenile Institutions

11 Adobe Mountain Juvenile Institution
12 Alamo Juvenile Institution
13 New Dawn Juvenile Institution
14 Catalina Mountain Juvenile Institution
15 Black Canyon Juvenile Institution (future)
16 Pinal Mountain Juvenile Institution

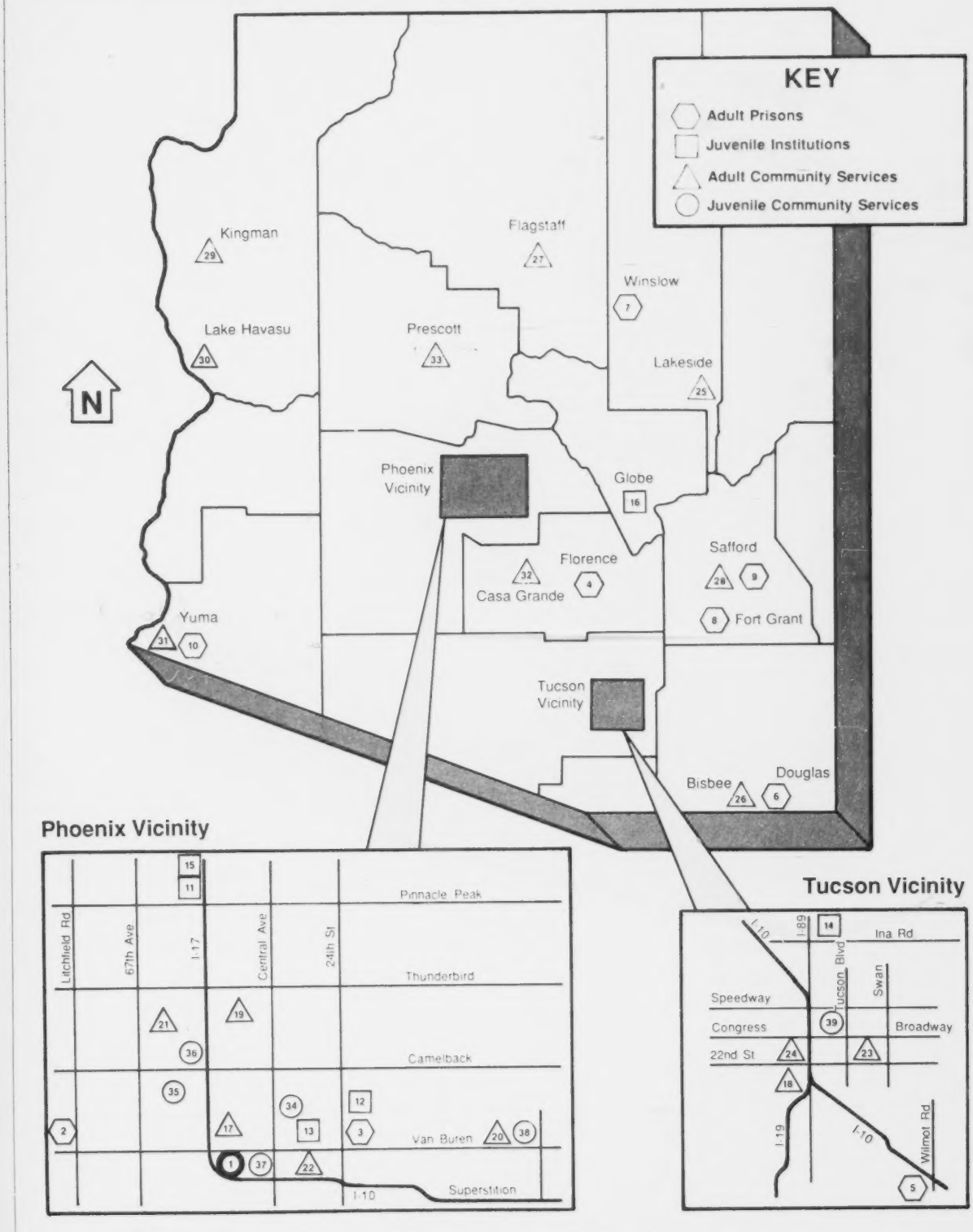
Adult Community Services

17 Northern Arizona Correctional Release Center
18 Southern Arizona Correctional Release Center
19 Northern Maricopa County Parole
20 Eastern Maricopa County Parole
21 Western Maricopa County Parole
22 Southern Maricopa County Parole
23 Eastern Pima County Parole
24 Western Pima County Parole
25 Apache/Navajo County Parole
26 Cochise/Santa Cruz County Parole
27 Coconino County Parole
28 Gila/Greenlee/Graham County Parole
29 Northern Mohave County Parole
30 Southern Mohave/Northern LaPaz County Parole
31 Southern LaPaz/Yuma County Parole
32 Pinal County Parole
33 Yavapai County Parole

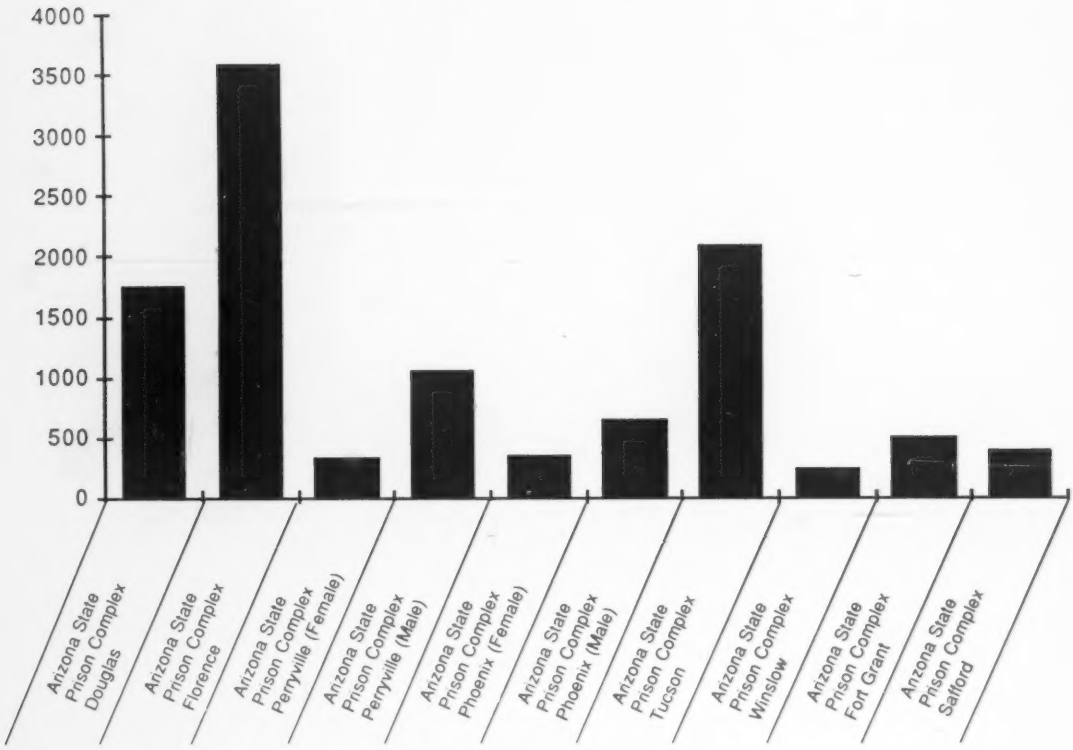
Juvenile Community Services

34 Desert Valley Learning Center
35 Ironwood Correctional Release Center
36 North Phoenix Juvenile Parole
37 South Phoenix Juvenile Parole
38 Mesa Juvenile Parole
39 Tucson Juvenile Parole

Map of Facilities



Adult Prison Operational Capacity
June 30, 1988



Total Operating Capacity	10,986

Adult Institutions Division

The Division of Adult Institutions was comprised of the Offender Services Bureau and nine prison complexes at Douglas, Florence, Fort Grant, Perryville, Phoenix, Safford, Tucson and Winslow.

During fiscal year 1988, a concentrated effort was placed on new ways to handle Arizona's rising inmate population. Although reduced funding required the Department to delay full opening of the Arizona State Prison Complex - Winslow and the Arizona State Prison - Yuma, the Department successfully activated new beds at the Arizona State Prison Complex - Florence, Special Management Unit, and at the Arizona State Prison Complex - Winslow, Kaibab Unit. Over 300 beds were restored at the Arizona State Prison Complexes at Douglas and Tucson, after they had been destroyed during inmate disturbances in 1986 and 1987. A lock-up facility, known as the Cochise Detention Unit, also opened at the Arizona State Prison Complex - Douglas.

Two innovative programs were proposed and accepted by the Governor and the Legislature during fiscal year 1988. The Shock Incarceration program will be a military style boot camp designed for youthful first-time offenders, consisting of intensive physical exercise, strenuous physical labor and academic instruction over a period of 120 days. Home Arrest, the second program, will allow inmates to remain at home while wearing electronic monitoring devices.

As provided by Section 31-233.I of the Arizona Revised Statutes, whenever a shortage of beds exists, the Director may authorize certain Class 4, 5, and 6 Felons eligible for early release. Two-hundred sixty inmates were certified by the Director as eligible under this program and their names were submitted to the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

The work furlough program was emphasized during fiscal year 1988. By increasing the number of inmates released on work furlough, the Department was able to reduce the impact of an increasing number of incoming inmates.

An inmate newsletter was established to address inmate concerns and to clarify Department policies that affect them.

Automation of the inmate time computation function was initiated as a result of an audit conducted by the Offender Services Bureau. Data for approximately one-half of the inmate population was entered into the new system by the end of the fiscal year.

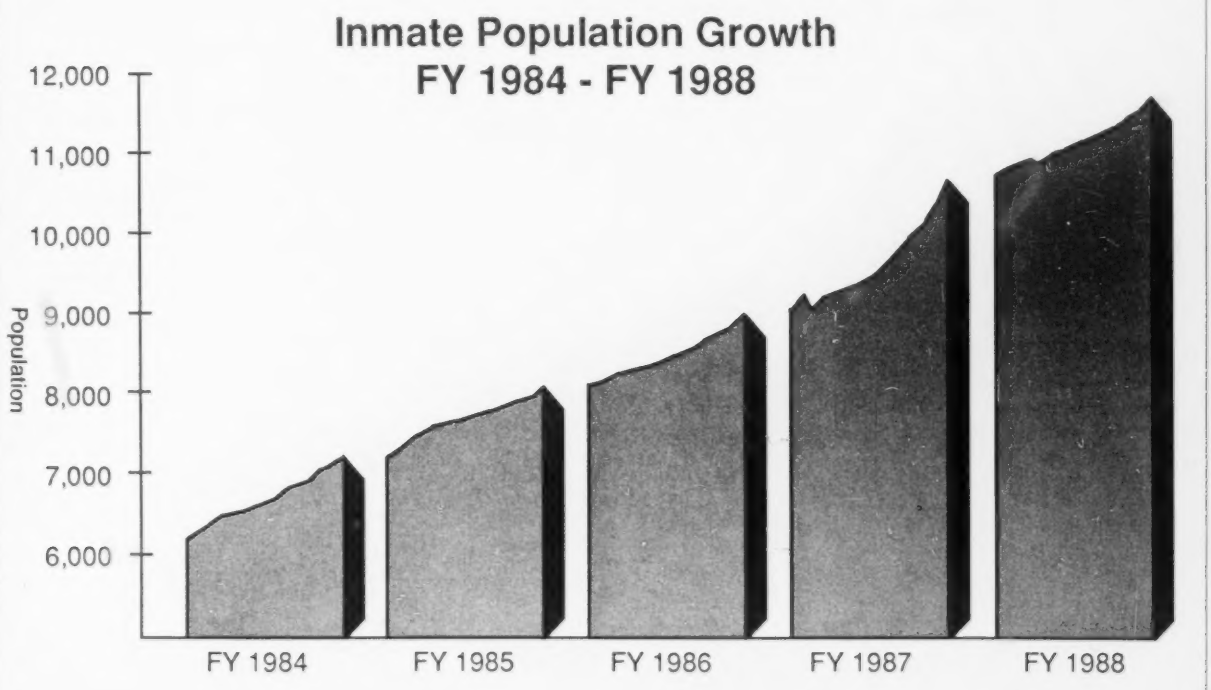
An Employability Assessment and Training program for the inmate population was initiated. It was designed to identify inmates' employability skills and train them in these skills prior to their return to the community.

An automated system was established to account for inmate trust funds. Procedures were also developed to ensure that withdrawals could only be made for an emergency, or for the inmate's release from prison.

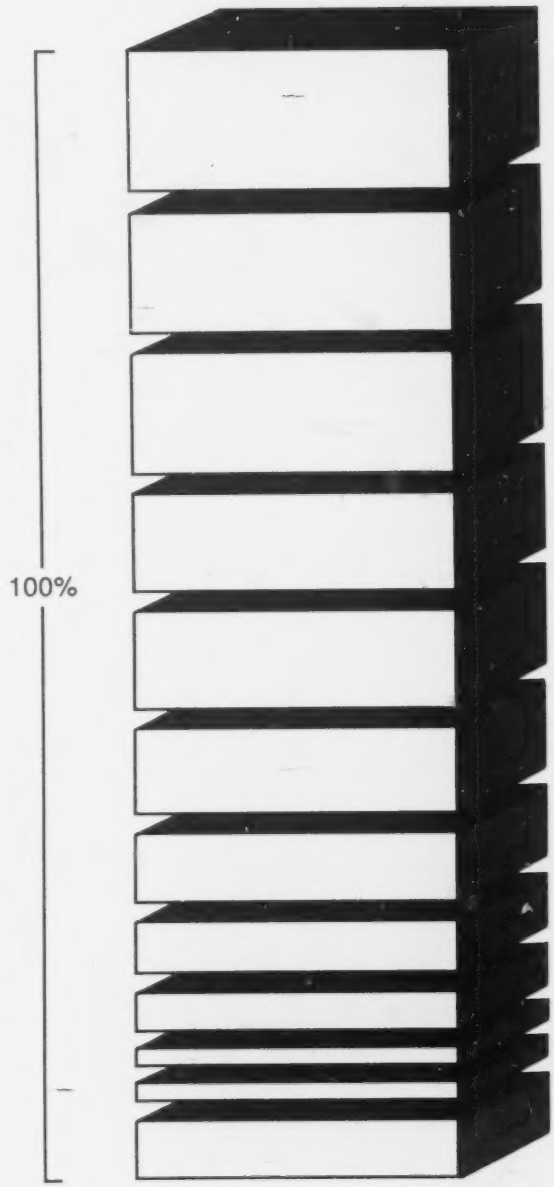
After the Department was determined to be in compliance with all stipulations of the settlement agreement, the Arizona Circuit Court dismissed the Black vs. Ricketts lawsuit involving Cell block 6 and the Arizona State Prison Complex - Florence.

Efforts were initiated to automate the inmate visitation lists.

To comply with the Victim Notification law passed in 1987, an



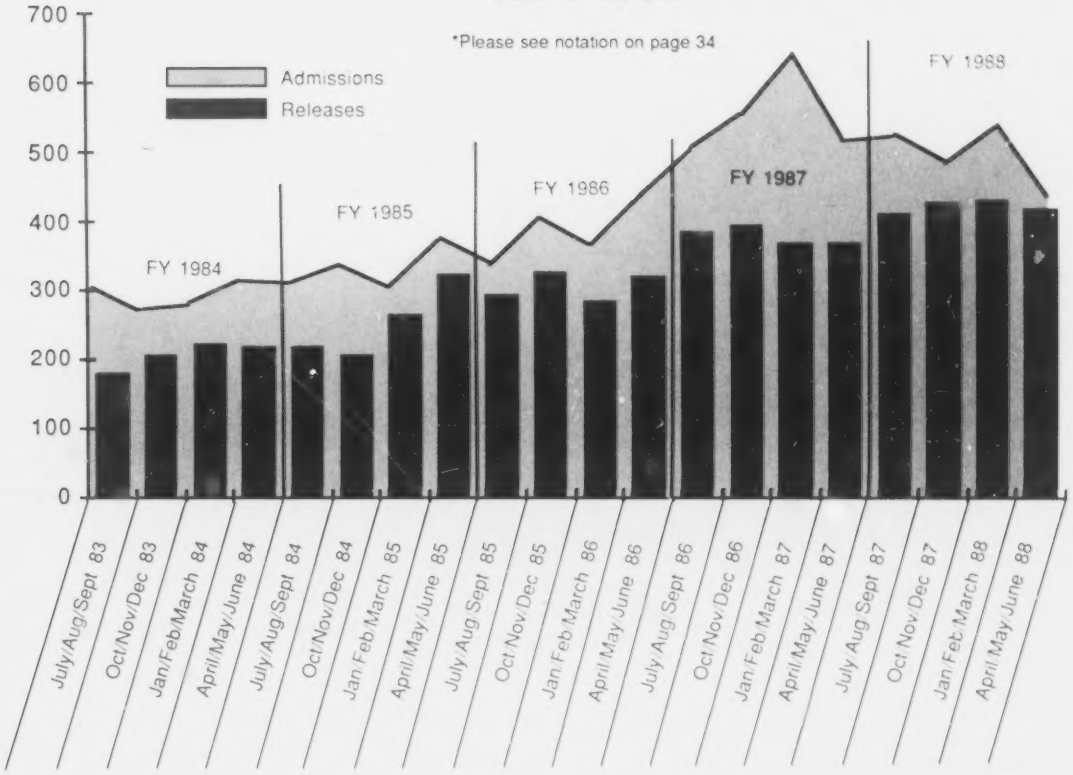
Inmate Offense Catagories
June 30, 1988



16%	Burglary
13%	Theft
13%	Drug Offense
10%	Robbery
10%	All Sexual Offenses
9%	Homicide
8%	Assault
6%	DWI
4%	Forgery Fraud
2%	Kidnapping
2%	Public Order
7%	All Other

Crimes Agains Persons	35%
Property Crimes	37%
Morals/Decency Crimes	18%
Public Order Crimes	8%
Other Crimes	2%
	100%

Inmate Admissions and Releases* 1984-1988



automated process was developed to notify crime victims of an inmate's release from prison.

Seven Division Management Procedures were developed to establish administrative procedures for emergency access to inmate escrow funds; inmate statewide drivers; on-site and on-call duty offices; religious exemptions for native American Indians and food control.

In October, chase dogs assisted in helping track a child that was lost in Douglas.

An Art Show was held at the Gadsden Hotel in December and inmates from the Arizona State Prison Complex - Douglas, Maricopa Unit, exhibited their art at the Douglas Two Flags Festival in January.

Five Arizona State Prison Complex - Douglas, Papago Unit, inmates on the chess team received a plaque for winning a chess tournament against the Cochise College Chess Team.

Arizona State Prison Complex - Douglas staff moved into the newly completed administration building. Administration staff had been using mobile trailers for offices.

The National Institute of Corrections funded a project to begin linking vocational training and the Correctional Industries programs. Pilot programs were initiated at the prison complexes in Douglas, Florence and Phoenix.

Tower 13 at the Arizona State Prison Complex - Florence, Central Unit, was razed for staff safety reasons. A new tower was constructed in its place.

"Santa" distributed more than three hundred gifts to visiting children on Christmas weekend at the Arizona State Prison Complex - Perryville, Santa Cruz Unit.

Capacity at the Arizona State Prison Complex - Perryville, Santa Maria Unit, was expanded in January to accommodate recent increases in the female inmate population.

Career Days were held at the Arizona State Prison Complex - Perryville, San Juan Unit, and the Arizona State Prison Complex - Phoenix, Arizona Center for Women. Prospective employees visited these units for the purpose of discussing employment opportunities.

An inmate fire crew from the Arizona State Prison Complex - Perryville, San Pedro Unit, fought numerous fires in Arizona during the year. At Christmas, they donated some of their own funds to purchase stockings for the Children's Hospital and the Maricopa County Shelter for the Homeless.

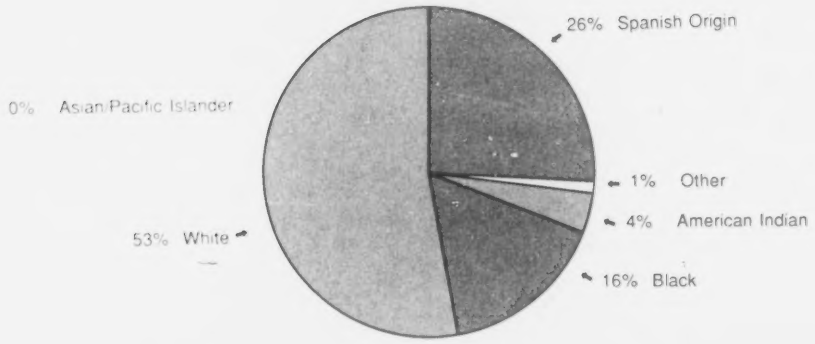
Female inmates staged a fashion show in May at the Arizona State Prison Complex - Phoenix, Arizona Center for Women.

Eastern Arizona College inmate students of the Arizona State Prison - Safford completed the addition to the Graham County Chamber of Commerce building. This was a community betterment project that involved the masonry and carpentry classes.

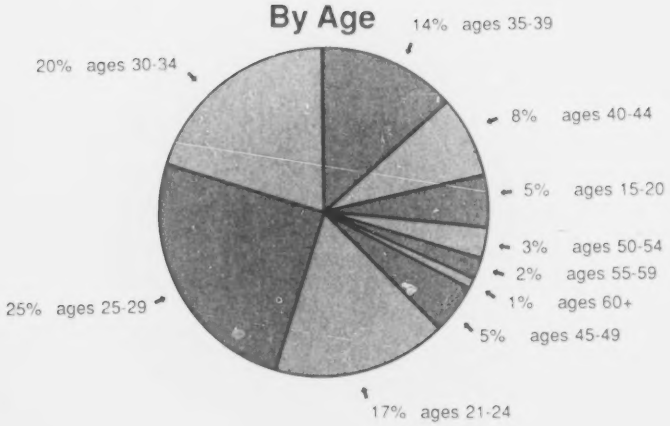
The American Correctional Association Book Donation Program has operated out of the Arizona State

Inmate Population Breakdown
June 30, 1988

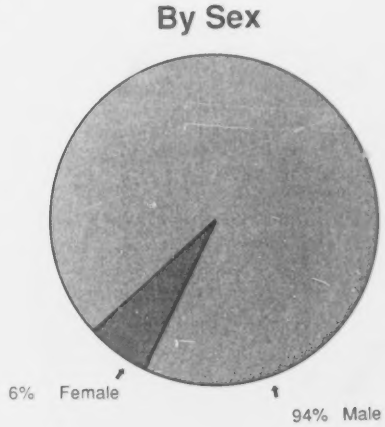
By Race



By Age



By Sex



Prison Complex - Tucson since 1982, allowing large publishing companies to donate up to 10% of their books to correctional institutions to foster the education and rehabilitation of inmates and their families. In turn, the Arizona State Prison Complex - Tucson has donated books to other Department institutions as well as federal and county institutions, and a number of organizations helping the needy in Arizona. During the first five years of the program, over $10,000,000 worth of books and materials were donated to the program. Approximately $5,000 has been saved in college textbooks for the Arizona State Prison Complex - Tucson inmates alone. The overall cost to operate the program for the past five years has been one-fourth of 1% of the estimated dollar value of all books and other merchandise received. For an outlay of approximately $5,000 per year, the program has received books and merchandise with an annual value of $2,000,000. For each dollar spent to operate the program, the Department has received a return valued at $400. One-half of this total was available for Department libraries and other inmate use, saving $1,000,000 annually in book purchases. The remaining donations were given to inmates, their families and to numerous worthwhile agencies and organizations serving the needs of children, the ill and the indigent. Donated books have permitted expansions in "Reading Is Fundamental" (RIF) programs in Phoenix and Tucson.

Juvenile/Community Services Division

The Juvenile/Community Services Division managed five juvenile correctional institutions, as well as the Bureau of Community Services for adult inmates and juvenile offenders.

Community Services for juveniles included one community correctional center for males, seven parole offices, one nonresidential school/treatment center and a variety of contract residential, day support and specialized counseling programs. Community Services for adults consisted of two correctional release centers, 15 parole offices and the Transition Services Unit.

The Juvenile/Community Services Division realized a variety of accomplishments during the fiscal year:

The Department implemented the Project Direct program as a positive management approach for correcting the social skill deficiencies of incarcerated juvenile offenders. D.I.R.E.C.T. is an acronym for Direct and Increase Responsibility, Effectiveness, Confidence and Teamwork. This project was designed to advance the Juvenile Services' mission of providing secure custody, behavior control and training to reduce the recidivism rate and improve the subsequent community adjustment of the male and female delinquent state wards.

Pinal Mountain Juvenile Institution, a conservation work programming 140 bed unit, was opened in January 1988, to help reduce overcrowding in the male institutions. Black Canyon Juvenile Institution, a 120 bed reception, diagnostic and treatment facility for juvenile females was near completion at the end of the fiscal year, and was scheduled to open in November 1988.

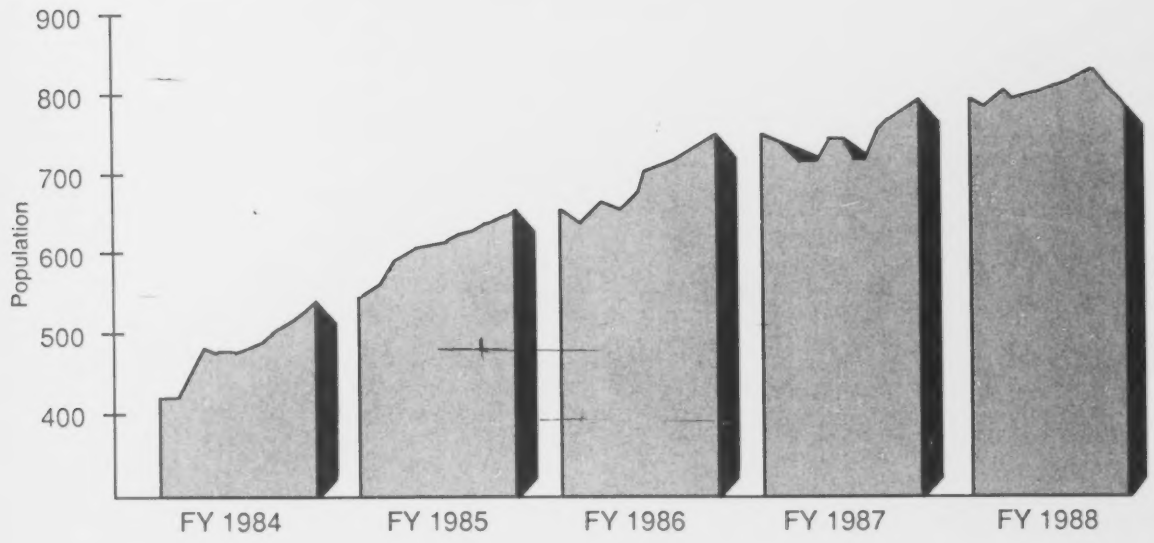
The division's education staff implemented an average daily membership recording system which was needed for federal and state attendance auditing purposes.

State law required juvenile offenders to be charged two-thirds of all wages earned from work programs for restitution, monetary assessment or room and board. The division collected and deposited $27,550 with the State Treasurer for restitution and monetary assessments, as well as $83,055 for room and board during the fiscal year. The division also collected $53,513 in parental assessment funds which were deposited with the State Treasurer.

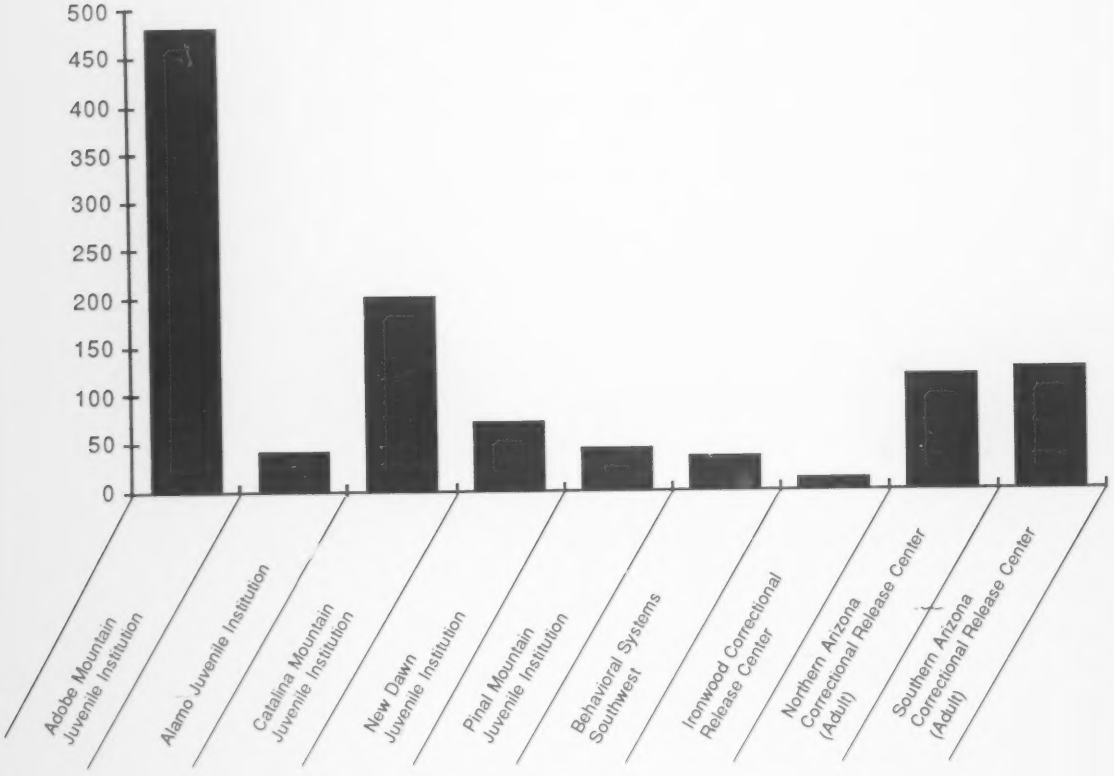
Juvenile Institutions' off-site work crews contributed over 500 man hours working in the Tonto National Forest, Pinnacle Peak Park, Bartlett and Horseshoe Lakes areas. These crews of young men were involved in campground cleanups, clearing brush, building trails, pouring concrete for fireplace pads, building rock fences, etc. Adolescent males from Pinal Mountain, the newest male juvenile institution, received letters of thanks from the local newspaper and citizens for their work in clearing weeds, trimming and beautifying the Globe cemetery.

Desert Valley Learning Center (DVLC) staff developed a structured six-week Conservation Camp day

Juvenile Population Growth
FY 1984 - FY 1988



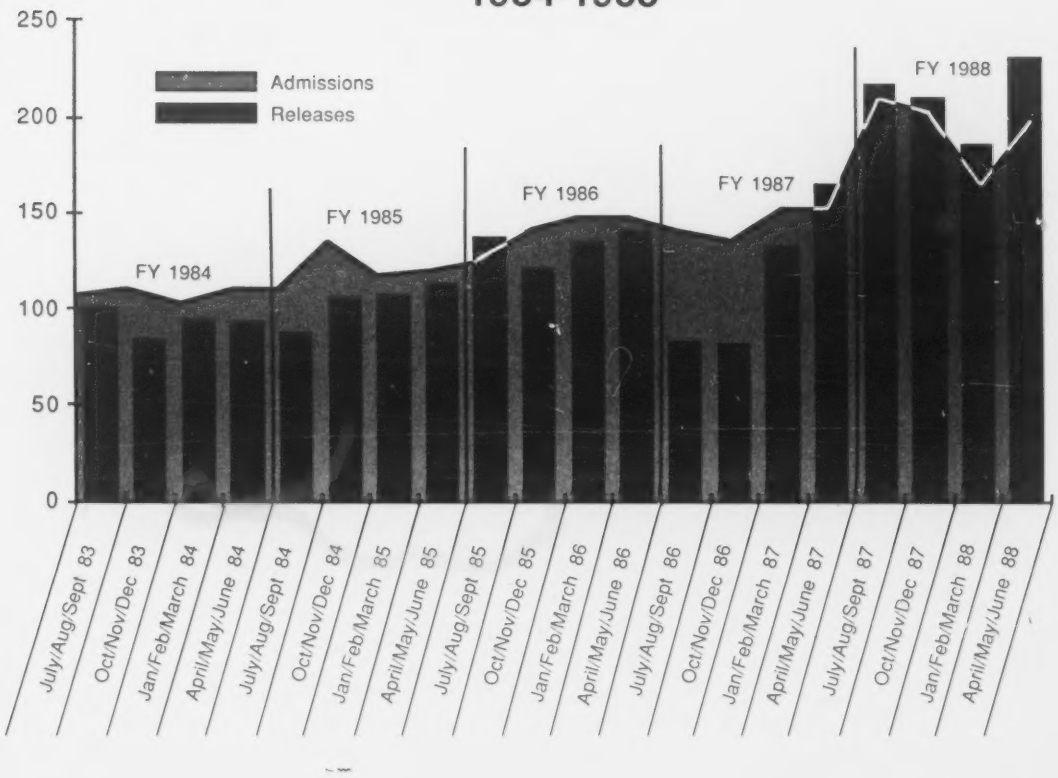
Juvenile Community Services Capacity
June 30, 1988



Total Juvenile Capacity	889

Total Adult Community Services Operational Capacity	245

Juvenile Admissions and Releases 1984-1988



program, providing an alternative learning environment for young male parolees. The parolees selected for this program lived at home and reported Monday through Friday to DVLC for transport to a classroom located on Arizona National Guard grounds at Papago Park. One to two hours were spent in the classroom where youths were instructed in jobology, work ethic, hygiene, job search, and other prevocational topics. The remainder of the day was spent working in supervised yard maintenance and beautification projects on National Guard grounds. This cost effective conservation program provided a meaningful alternative to traditional education for some parolees.

Work crews from the Desert Valley Learning Center had several off-site programs. One crew provided residential trash pick up and lawn service to citizens who were physically or financially unable to help themselves. Referrals were received from the Foundation for Senior Living, a nonprofit religious agency.

DVLC youngsters worked under the Department of Administration's supervision in preparation for the State's 75th anniversary. The teenagers cleaned up Carnegie Library Park and helped to landscape the new Revenue Building and Supreme Court Building.

Juvenile Parole Services implemented a Risk Needs Assessment system in October 1987. Within the first 30 days of incarceration, a juvenile parole officer completed a home investigation, a juvenile interview, a risk/needs assessment, and a projected community programming plan.

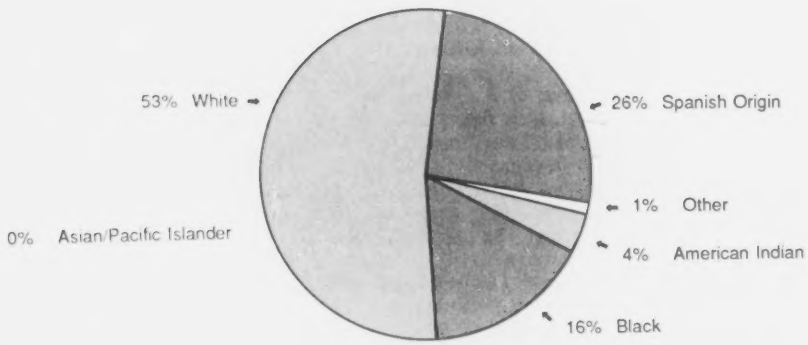
An Adult community risk assessment, with reassessment every 90 days, was initiated in 1986. According to a compliance study done in November 1987, 97% of the cases had a completed risk assessment within the mandated time frame.

Adult Parole Services completed a workload time study. In 1987, a total of 6,295 cases were managed by 52 adult parole officers, indicating an average intake of 121 cases per officer. The average monthly caseload was approximately 55. More than 50% of the average monthly caseload were probationers or parolees from out of state, managed under Interstate Compact Agreement. Only 401 (6%) parolees under supervision were returned to higher custody.

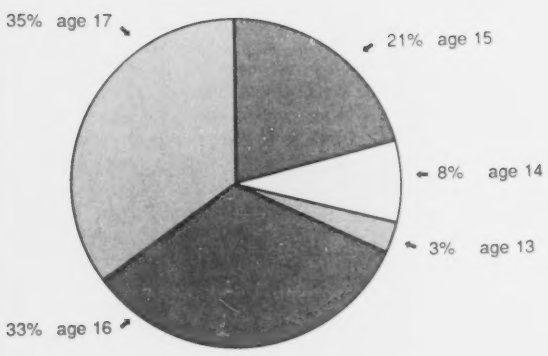
The adult Fee Paid Supervision program collected almost $400,000 during this fiscal year.

Community Services' new Training and Volunteer Coordinator reformatted the training agenda to meet job needs. All parole officers received training in liability issues, time mangement and AIDS. At the June Spring Conference, Community Services staff attended additional training in job related issues such as time computation and adult and juvenile suicide prevention.

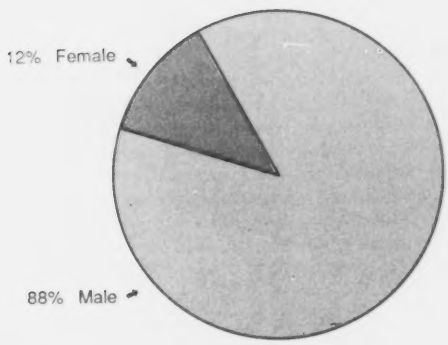
Juvenile Population Breakdown
June 30, 1988



By Race



By Age



By Sex

Inspections and Investigations Division

The Inspections & Investigations Divisioin reorganized its functions during this fiscal year, and was comprised of the following Bureaus: Inspections & Systems, Intergovernmental Liaison, Administrative Investigations and Criminal Investigations. This division was responsible for the criminal and administrative investigations for acts committed by some of the 11,000 inmates, 7000 staff and numerous visitors and other citizens who conducted business at our prison sites.

The division budget for fiscal year 1988 was $2.2 million with 77 full-time and five limited positions.

The Inmate Disciplinary Appeals Officer received, investigated and adjudicated 979 appeals filed by inmates as compared to 939 for the 1987 fiscal year.

The Inmate Grievance Appeals Officer investigated 304 appeals addressing various issues. Monetary reinbursements for inmate property loss or damage, totaling $5,393.58, were awarded to 186 inmates from the Department's Grievance Fund. The fund was depleted and discontinued on December 23, 1987. However, all valid inmate grievance claims were paid by the Department of Administration, Risk Management Division. The grievance policy was revised to include procedures for the processing of these claims.

The Inspections Unit expanded its level of production this year. Fourteen inspections of Departmental organizational entities/activities were conducted, including an analysis of the Department's organizational structure; Juvenile Parole Services; Adobe Mountain Juvenile Institution; Adult Offender Transition Services and Victim Notification.

Additionally, the Inspections Unit redesigned its system of operations, added one Management Analyst, and finalized development of a comprehensive plan.

With the assistance of Inspections staff, the Discipline Certification Training program for coordinators and chairpersons was continued. A total of 92 personnel were trained with 49 completing certification requirements prior to July 1, 1988.

The Internal Audit Unit conducted 75 audits and assisted the Auditor General's staff with the Two-Year Department Audit. The Unit also completed the development of the program manual for internal audit fuctions. An automated program to track and report internal affairs cases was also completed.

The Intergovernmental Liaison Office continued to administer the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund (A.R.S. 41-2401.G) which is designed to assist county sheriffs to upgrade their jails, jail operations and detention officer training. This year there was $1,989,575 available for distribution to the sheriffs for these purposes.

The Intergovernmental Liaison office had the responsibility for conducting semi-annual inspections of all county operated juvenile detention facilities and reporting results to presiding judges and county supervisors.

These two primary functions generated 28 juvenile inspection reports and 45 jail audits.

The Internal Affairs Unit investigated 388 allegations of employee misconduct by employees. A training program was established for all Internal Affairs investigators to qualify as certified instructors to train staff statewide. The training will encompass areas of growing concern for the Department.

The Intelligence Unit continued to participate in the security function by gathering, analyzing and furnishing timely information to the facilities and management in various intelligence categories.

The Polygraph Unit was formed in October 1987, and conducted 140 polygraph examinations as of June 30, 1988. The Unit had one operator who traveled statewide.

The Backgrounds Unit received and processed 5,706 employee background investigations during fiscal year 1988. In addition, this unit conducted the audit/inspection of those personnel previously designated Specialty Peace Officer.

The Criminal Investigations Bureau responded to 38 escapes, conducted 62 special investigations and opened 2,864 criminal/incident cases. As a result of these investigations, there were 159 arrests with 158 prosecutions and 75 convictions.

Human Resources/Development Division

The Human Resources Development Division was created in 1984 to plan and manage support programs that have Agency-wide impact. As the Department grows, this Division helps insure that the proper resources are in place for the Department to accomplish its mission. It is comprised of the following Bureaus: Personnel, Staff Development/Training, Planning and Health.

A master plan was developed for the Central Promotional Register recruitment process outlining recruitment efforts to be used during the first half of fiscal year 1989.

A recorded message line was also implemented to provide employees with 24 hour a day information about Central Promotional Register recruitment efforts.

A special pay incentive plan was developed for difficult to fill positions at the Arizona State Prison Complex - Douglas. This plan supported the Central Promotional Register process while recognizing the special needs of this facility.

The Personnel Bureau coordinated implementation of the new Employee Performance Appraisal Sytem (EPAS) program. An EPAS Hotline was established to respond to the numerous inquiries from supervisors and employees.

The Recruitment Unit for Selection and Hiring (RUSH) received 6,872 applications for the position of Correctional Service Officer (CSO) during fiscal year 1988. The RUSH Unit hired 1,144 applicants and reinstatements, exceeding their established goal of 1,137. The major thrust of their operation was the hiring of 297 Correctional Service Officers for the Special Management Unit at the Arizona State Prison Complex - Florence, as well as positions for Pinal Mountain Juvenile Institution and Arizona State Prison Complex - Winslow.

RUSH also helped the Department recover from the 300 CSO I vacancies created by the fiscal year 1987 hiring freeze. An annual plan for the hiring of CSOs was also prepared by RUSH to assist Institutional and Department management plan their human resource needs.

During Fiscal Year 1988, 1,007 cadets were graduated from 22 Correctional Officer Training Academy - Tucson, and eight regional academics held at the prison complexes at Florence, Perryville and Winslow. A total of over 281,000 training hours were involved.

An employee training records system was established. The system was converted to a mainframe computer, thereby permitting the decentralized maintenance of records by Field Training Manager.

Over 101,000 hours of in-service training were provided to 12,006 participants under two basic programs: centralized statewide curriculum, and regional training tailored to a specific institution.

The following statewide curriculum was implemented during the fiscal year:

- Correctional Program Officer Refresher
- Correctional Service Officer Refresher
- Employee Discipline
- Employee Performance Appraisal System (EPAS)
- How to Complete an Effective Application
- Oral Board Reviews
- Parole Officers Refresher, and
- Supervision I

In cooperation with institutional management each Field Training Manager developed work plans defining training needs for their institution.

Several significant internal management policies were established during fiscal year 1988.

Two policies addressing equal employment provisions were developed and issued. "Sexual Harassment in the Worksite" prescribed appropriate nondiscriminating working conditions. "Employee Discrimination Investigations" established a process to ensure that complaints of discrimination and noncompliance with affirmative action requirements are throughly investigated and resolved.

A policy standardizing employee recruitment, interview and appointment processes was developed. The policy outlined procedures for methods of recruitment and superseded three existing policies.

A policy containing detailed procedures and forms was issued to ensure Department staff provide nutritionally adequate and cost effective food services to inmates and juvenile offenders.

Several written directives were issued that represent new procedures or significant changes in existing procedures. Among these were Director's Mangement Orders (DMOs) on emergency parole eligibility, industrial injury/occupational illness, inmate access to Department policy, administrative segregation, and on the hospitalization of mentally disordered inmates/releasees.

A federal assistance application was submitted to the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and was approved for $95,200. The money was used to reimburse the State of Arizona for costs associated with incarcerating "Mariel Cuban" inmates.

Two grants were requested from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. One request was for $51,000, to establish a heroin and cocaine abuse program for female inmates. The other request was for $72,800, to sponsor a symposium, on Corrections.

An Administrative Rules Unit was formed in October 1987. The Unit implemented the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act of January 1987, and conducted two five-year rule reviews. One rule action involving "Records of Prisoner Care and Custody" finalized when it was certified by the Attorney General.

A Media Unit produced 11 video news magazines (Connections) and 12 written publications (Directions) designed to inform, educate and honor employees.

Quarterly Population Growth

DATE	ADULT	JUVENILE
03-31-82	5259	366
06-30-82	5484	417
9-30-82	5672	419
12-31-82	5895	397
03-31-83	6070	451
06-30-83	6368	425
09-30-83	6713	459
12-31-83	6889	489
03-31-84	7071	506
06-30-84	7353	541
09-30-84	7585	626
12-31-84	7845	617
03-31-85	7952	618
06-30-85	8152	657
09-30-85	8315	678
12-31-85	8531	667
03-31-86	8770	710
06-30-86	9179	740
09-30-86	9189	714
12-31-86	9420	701
03-31-87	10,058	764
06-30-87	10,513	751
09-30-87	10,770	741
12-31-87	10,876	756
03-31-88	11,256	815
06-31-88	11,805	725

Source: Adult Committed Population Report

The Department produced a video tape program called "Inmate to Inmate," which included testimonials from inmates incarcerated at Arizona State Prison Complex - Phoenix, Aspen and Arizona State Prison Complex - Phoenix, Arizona Center for Women, regarding the high individual and family price they have paid as a result of their drunk driving. The video tape was distributed to county jails throughout Arizona for viewing by inmates.

Department staff collectively gave $13,792 to the State Employees Charitable Campaign, an increase of 9% over the previous year's donation.

An employee handbook was revised, reviewed and distributed to all Department employees. The purpose of the handbook was to summarize the major services, Administrative Rules and internal management policies as well as the benefits that accompany employment in the Department of Corrections.

Three Department Employee Awards Cermonies were held to honor Department employees from around the state. Meritorious Service Awards were presented to 34 individuals for performance of duty greatly exceeding the normal demands of the Department. Lifesaving Awards were presented to eight individuals for performing an act that saved a human life. The Department's most prestigious award, the Medal of Valor, was presented to three individuals for performing a conspicuous act of heroism that involved a conscious risk of life.

A major effort was launched to encourage employees to submit ideas for the Governor's Merit Award Program. As a result of this effort, two Department employees were honored

at the Governor's Merit Award Recognition Ceremony held in April.

Although the Department has not been testing all inmates for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) antibodies, 31 inmates were segregated from the general population due to their being Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) positive, AIDS-Related Complex (ARC), or confirmed AIDS. Because the number of inmates testing positive for AIDS antibodies continued to rise, the Governor requested a task force on chronically ill prisoners be established. The objective of the task force is to develop an appropriate policy for chronically ill inmates that is consistent with the public health policy of the State of Arizona.

The recruitment and retention of health positions throughout the Department continued to be a major issue in fiscal year 1988. A recruitment task force was formed and a plan for recruitment of doctors, dentists, nurses, and other health professionals was undertaken. The plan included national advertisements, job fairs, and special higher rates of pay.

A health service recruitment brochure was developed, a stipend and shift differential plan was implemented in the health unit of the Arizona State Prison Complex - Florence, and special pay practices were implemented for the Correctional Registered Nurse and Psychiatric Registered Nurse classifications. These two classifications were also upgraded, as were Physician's Assistant and Nurse Practitioner.

Administration Division

The Division of Administration supported the operation of the Department by providing logistical and administrative support for the management and operation of adult and juvenile institutions as well as support of the Correctional Industries Division and the investigative function of the Department. It accomplished this mission through six subordinate Bureaus: Business and Finance, Communications, Data Management, Facilities Maintenance and Planning, Management and Budget, and Support Services.

During fiscal year 1988, the accomplishments of this division were as follows:

The Bureau of Business and Finance awarded a Statewide contract for the purchase of goods which are sold in the inmate stores. This will help to ensure compliance with the State Procurement Code and standardize the types of items sold.

In conjunction with the Bureau of Data Management, the leave accounting, attendance and labor distribution was expanded and four institutions began using the system to account for attendance. These improvements have made information retrieval faster and more accurate. Also, the Payroll staff had more time to audit reports and perform other required accounting functions.

The Bureau of Data Management, in addition to many joint ventures with the Bureau of Business and Finance, continued to provide mechanization of laborious, repetitive tasks found throughout the Department. Joint ventures such as the accounting system and the addition of attendance, leave accounting, and labor distribution to the automated payroll system were highly visible, high impact undertakings. They did not, however, lessen the importance of innovations in other areas such as, development of reports for law enforcement agencies and the Legislature, or the addition of visitation files to the Adult Information Management System thereby eliminating a tedious, manual system.

The Bureau of Support Services continued to expand the word processing system's capability, providing service to other Department bureaus. The capacity was doubled and new equipment was installed within Juvenile Services, which provided greater access and more rapid retrieval of finished products. The operations were further enhanced by the publication of a Department Word Processing Operations and Security Procedures Manual. An equipment management policy was developed to preserve the Department's expenditures. This policy provided Support Services with the tools to better monitor and control the Department's extensive capital equipment inventory. The policy, in conjunction with new procedures that were developed for transfer, deletion and identification of equipment, will provide the Department with a greater degree of control.

During the year, the Safety/Risk Management Unit made improvements to the Claims System and the Worker's

AGENCY PER CAPITA COSTS
FISCAL YEAR 1988

ADULT	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	COST PER INMATE ANNUAL	COST PER INMATE DAILY
PRISONS	10,788	$168,219,998	$15,593	$42.60
CORRECTIONAL RELEASE CENTERS	242	3,908,181	16,150	44.12
PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION	2,757	4,312,453	1,564	4.27
JUVENILE				
INSTITUTIONS	824	18,227,090	22,120	60.44
CORRECTIONAL RELEASE CENTER	50	1,433,739	28,675	78.35
PAROLE AND COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS	2,045	7,788,024	3,808	10.41

Source: Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS)
Computations are based on preliminary data and are subject to change pending year end adjustment.

Compensation System. These management improvements allowed full follow-up and identification of all monetary losses, increased the value of information developed for each claim, and allowed corrective action to be implemented, assisting in preventing further similar accidents. With the implementation of the new procedures, the Department's Safety/Loss Control Manual was distributed to all institutions. This manual will aid in ensuring that all facilities remain in compliance with state and federal life/safety codes and standards. Concurrently, a new fire control procedure was implemented and the Department assigned a Fire/Safety Coordinator at each institution.

An accurate inventory of the Department's vehicle fleet was developed in addition to a comprehensive vehicle maintenance program which will give the Department a greater degree of control over acquisition, maintenance, and disposal. A comprehensive review of fleet management was conducted at each of the institutions, divisions, and bureaus. When completed, this review will lead to better use of the Department's fleet and coupled with the Vehicle Maintenance program, will lead to a more cost effective fleet.

The Bureau of Communications suspended communications upgrade and modernization due to funding constraints. The Communications Center at 1601 West Jefferson was completed, but was not manned because of personnel shortages. A plan was made to shift to a new Statewide frequency in fiscal year 1989, which will allow the Department to use a more extensive repeater system. This will provide clear frequencies to all facilities for management and control of inmates, and permit expansion at all facilities without further petition to the Federal Communications Commission for frequencies.

The Bureau of Facilities Maintenance and Planning, in addition to routine maintenance and completion of construction projects, developed a comprehensive study of all general fixed assets under the Department's control. Prepared for the Auditor General's office, the report detailed the cost of construction and improvements for all buildings and appurtenances at all locations.

Actual food service operational costs were compiled and the various food service operations were evaluated for cost-effectiveness. Proposed standardized operating procedures with accounting systems were recommended to assist institutions in monitoring food service operations.

Through effective food service management practices, contracts were monitored for actual cost in services provided. Food specifications were developed and equipment added, resulting in reduced operational costs.

When the legislature reduced the Department's original operating budget by $6.1 million, the Bureau of Management and Budget developed plans which allowed the Department to successfully operate during the year with minimal disruption. In addition, a 10% budget decremental package was prepared and given to the Governor to indicate Department priorities and proposals for reducing the fiscal year 1989 continuation budget request by 10%.

Both the $6.1 million and the 10% reduction plans required the development of alternatives and consequences which allowed the Department to operate most efficiently within the dollar limits due to low economical forecasts. These two plans were used by the Legislature to bring the Department's final appropriation within the available dollars.

The operating budget forms and instructions manual for fiscal year 1990 were revised and distributed. The modified budget preparation process was intended to level out the workload in the Bureau of Management and Budget and to reduce the workload of budget units in the budget preparation process.

The methodology used in developing the Annual Per Capita Cost Report was reviewed and revised to provide a more accurate cost of direct and indirect service functions within the Department. The revised methodology was used to prepare the fiscal year 1987 Per Capita Report and will be the basis for future cost reports. The report was also expanded to detail the methodology used and other historical data.

In compliance with the Legislative requirement, a "Standard Contract Evaluation System" report was prepared and submitted to the Legislature. The report contained actual results of contract expenditures. The report covered: Substance Abuse, Sex Offender Treatment, Psychological Counseling, and Purchase of Care - Juvenile Services.

A study was conducted to determine historical personnel growth of Central Office support versus direct institutional staff within various Departmental programs for the past five years. The study covered the absolute and proportional growth of each activity.

Arizona Correctional Industries Division

Unique among the Department's divisions, Arizona Correctional Industries (ACI) managed all facets of the prison industry program and has done so since its inception as ARCOR in 1981. This division was comprised of the following Bureaus: Agribusiness, Business and Finance, Marketing, Sales, and Operations.

Structured along the lines of private industry, the Division adopted a three-fold mission to meet its primary objective of reducing the burden of the Arizona taxpayers through the effective and efficient employment of inmate labor. The mission included:

- Producing and marketing quality products and services, primarily to meet the needs of state and local governments and non-profit organizations.
- Combating inmate idleness while at the same time developing good working habits and teaching marketable skills that will aid the inmate in securing and holding gainful employment upon release.
- Operating according to sound, professional business practices to achieve a goal of being self-supportive.

In carrying out this mission, ACI engaged in both manufacturing and agribusiness operations. The Division supplied contract labor, worked on construction projects and conducted joint ventures with private sector companies.

During the fiscal year, these activities resulted in the employment of approximately 800 inmates and juvenile offenders. Expanded labor contracts with private sector employers created many more productive inmate jobs.

To put the Division's manufacturing operations in proper perspective, ACI finished the year with the capability to produce over 600 standard products in 13 industry and 50 product categories at six locations. More than 390 of these products were on state contract as authorized by the State Purchasing Set-Aside Committee. Additionally, about 20% of the approximate 3,300 orders processed annually by the division were for non-standard or special items.

In the agribusiness area, ACI was engaged in five separate but interrelated businesses: the Arizona State Prison Complex-Florence dairy, crop farms, and slaughterhouse; hog farm operations at the Arizona State Prison-Fort Grant and the Arizona State Prison Complex-Florence; and the Arizona State Prison Complex-Douglas chili farm. The Department and private sector companies were the customers for these operations.

In addition to saving state, county, and city governments over $1.8 million in labor costs by using inmates to perform varied work projects, Arizona state government also saved an estimated $1.6 million by purchasing ACI products rather than using alternative sources of supply. The Division also provided significant financial benefits to Arizona in other ways. Inmates working in joint venture operations earned minimum wage or above, returned 30% of their earnings to the state for room and board ($90,000 in fiscal year 1988), and if ordered by the courts, paid victim restitution.

ACI also met its community citizenship responsibilities by serving as an on-the-job training program.

Inmates released from prison entered the job market with new work skills that assisted them in becoming productive members of society. This benefit reduced recidivism and the accompanying cost of incarceration.

To assist Arizona Correctional Industries in meeting the self-sufficiency mandate imposed by the Legislature, the division undertook for the first time, the development and implementation of a formalized Strategic and Integrated Business Planning process. This effort had a dual purpose; to provide a disciplined method of formulating five-year objectives for the Division and the selection of strategies to achieve these objectives, and to present a means of meeting these long-term objectives through the implementation of annual integrated business plans. ACI's six objectives for fiscal year 1989 were keyed to ACI's mission and included:

- maximize inmate manpower availability, both quantitatively and qualitatively;
- producing quality products and services to meet the needs of ACI's customer base;
- increasing ACI's participation as a supplier of goods and services to authorized markets;
- enhancing ACI's image with both government entities and the private sector;
- attracting and retaining the best qualified employees available; and
- providing support services and systems consistent with the above objectives.

To ensure success in meeting these objectives, ACI management developed over 50 specific action plans for implementation by its manufacturing, agribusiness, marketing, sales, administrative, business and finance operating units. The division also made plans to add two new industries to its operational profile during fiscal year 1989. These new businesses will bring to four the number of new business start-ups implemented over the last 18-month period.

Sentence Lengths by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Under 1 Year	304	(2.8)	31	(4.5)	335	(2.9)
1 Year	917	(8.3)	78	(11.4)	995	(8.5)
2 Years	844	(7.7)	76	(11.1)	920	(7.9)
3 Years	427	(3.9)	35	(5.1)	462	(4.0)
4 Years	1,243	(11.3)	112	(16.3)	1,355	(11.6)
5 Years	1,786	(16.2)	123	(17.9)	1,909	(16.3)
6 Years	365	(3.3)	27	(3.9)	392	(3.4)
7 Years	1,183	(10.7)	77	(11.2)	1,260	(10.8)
8 Years	273	(2.5)	13	(1.9)	286	(2.4)
9 Years	123	(1.1)	5	(.7)	128	(1.1)
10 Years	979	(8.9)	42	(6.1)	1,021	(8.7)
11 Years	141	(1.3)	3	(.4)	144	(1.2)
12 Years	225	(2.0)	5	(.7)	230	(2.0)
13 Years	37	(.3)	0	(0)	37	(.3)
14 Years	217	(2.0)	9	(1.3)	226	(1.9)
15 Years	428	(3.9)	13	(1.9)	441	(3.8)
16 Years	20	(.2)	0	(0)	20	(.2)
17 Years	54	(.5)	1	(.1)	55	(.5)
18 Years	63	(.6)	3	(.4)	66	(.6)
19 Years	15	(.1)	1	(.1)	16	(.1)
20 Years	125	(1.1)	3	(.4)	128	(1.1)
21 Years or more	688	(6.3)	17	(2.5)	705	(6.0)
Life	470	(4.3)	13	(1.9)	483	(4.1)
Death	79	(.7)	0	(0)	79	(.7)
TOTAL	11,006	(100%)	687	(100%)	11,693	(100%)

Prior Felony Convictions by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
None	3,662	(33.3)	176	(25.6)	3,838	(32.8)
One	2,731	(24.8)	156	(22.7)	2,887	(24.7)
Two	1,817	(16.5)	169	(24.6)	1,986	(17.0)
Three	1,070	(9.7)	91	(13.2)	1,161	(9.9)
Four	570	(5.2)	40	(5.8)	610	(5.2)
Five	305	(2.8)	19	(2.8)	324	(2.8)
Six	176	(1.6)	12	(1.7)	188	(1.6)
More Than Six	293	(2.6)	18	(2.7)	311	(2.7)
Unknown	382	(3.5)	6	(.9)	388	(3.3)
TOTAL	11,006	(100%)	687	(100%)	11,693	(100%)

Commitment Offenses by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
AGAINST PERSONS						
Homicide	991	(9.0)	56	(8.2)	1,047	(9.0)
Kidnapping	263	(2.4)	7	(1.0)	270	(2.3)
Sexual Assault	685	(6.2)	4	(.6)	689	(5.9)
Robbery	1,070	(9.7)	51	(7.4)	1,121	(9.6)
Assault	874	(7.9)	30	(4.4)	904	(7.7)
SUB-TOTAL	3,883	(35.2)	148	(21.6)	4,031	(34.5)
PROPERTY						
Arson	58	(.5)	2	(.3)	60	(.5)
Burglary	1,740	(15.8)	75	(10.9)	1,815	(15.5)
Larceny	1,401	(12.7)	98	(14.3)	1,499	(12.8)
Vehicle Theft	71	(.6)	0	(0)	71	(.6)
Forgery-Fraud	371	(3.4)	112	(16.3)	483	(4.2)
Other Property	432	(3.9)	15	(2.2)	447	(3.8)
SUB-TOTAL	4,073	(36.9)	302	(44.0)	4,375	(37.4)
MORALS-DECENCY						
Dangerous Drugs	1,344	(12.2)	148	(21.5)	1,492	(12.8)
Sex Offenders	578	(5.3)	5	(.7)	583	(5.0)
Other Morals-Decency	55	(.5)	18	(2.6)	73	(.6)
SUB-TOTAL	1,977	(18.2)	171	(24.8)	2,148	(18.4)
PUBLIC ORDER						
DWI	633	(5.8)	38	(5.5)	671	(5.7)
Other Public Order	276	(2.5)	18	(2.6)	294	(2.5)
SUB-TOTAL	909	(8.3)	56	(8.1)	965	(8.2)
MISCELLANEOUS	164	(1.4)	10	(1.5)	174	(1.5)
TOTAL	11,006	(100%)	687	(100%)	11,693	(100%)

Race Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	5,819	(52.9)	371	(54.0)	6,190	(52.9)
Black	1,759	(16.0)	127	(18.5)	1,886	(16.1)
Native American	389	(3.5)	37	(5.4)	426	(3.6)
Spanish Origin	2,913	(26.5)	146	(21.3)	3,059	(26.1)
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	(.1)	0	(0)	14	(.1)
Other	112	(1.0)	6	(.9)	118	(1.0)
TOTAL	11,006	(100%)	687	(100%)	11,693	(100%)

Age Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
15-20	581	(5.3)	16	(2.3)	597	(5.1)
21-24	1,938	(17.6)	99	(14.4)	2,037	(17.4)
25-29	2,700	(24.5)	180	(26.2)	2,880	(24.6)
30-34	2,214	(20.1)	173	(25.2)	2,387	(20.4)
35-39	1,532	(13.9)	115	(16.7)	1,647	(14.1)
40-44	902	(8.2)	49	(7.1)	951	(8.1)
45-49	524	(4.8)	31	(4.5)	555	(4.7)
50-54	274	(2.5)	13	(1.9)	287	(2.5)
55-59	181	(1.6)	6	(.9)	187	(1.6)
60-Older	160	(1.5)	5	(.7)	165	(1.4)
TOTAL	11,006	(100%)	687	(100%)	11,693	(100%)

Marital Status by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Single	5,308	(48.2)	255	(37.1)	5,563	(47.6)
Legally Married	2,333	(21.2)	194	(28.2)	2,527	(21.6)
Separated	383	(3.5)	49	(7.1)	432	(3.7)
Divorced	1,821	(16.5)	140	(20.4)	1,961	(16.8)
Widowed	76	(.7)	24	(3.5)	100	(.9)
Common Law Marriage	355	(3.2)	3	(.4)	358	(3.1)
Unknown	730	(6.6)	22	(3.2)	752	(6.4)
TOTAL	11,006	(100%)	687	(100%)	11,693	(100%)

Number of Dependents by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
None	5,002	(45.4)	191	(27.8)	5,193	(44.4)
One	2,112	(19.2)	182	(26.5)	2,294	(19.6)
Two	1,629	(14.8)	145	(21.1)	1,774	(15.2)
Three	925	(8.4)	91	(13.2)	1,016	(8.7)
Four	445	(4.0)	35	(5.1)	480	(4.1)
Five	221	(2.0)	22	(3.2)	243	(2.1)
Six	117	(1.1)	5	(.7)	122	(1.0)
More Than Six	133	(1.3)	8	(1.2)	141	(1.2)
Unknown	422	(3.8)	8	(1.2)	430	(3.7)
TOTAL	11,006	(100%)	687	(100%)	11,693	(100%)

Felony Type by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	7,176	(65.2)	537	(78.2)	7,713	(66.0)
Non-Dangerous/One Prior	1,121	(10.2)	63	(9.2)	1,184	(10.1)
Non-Dangerous/Two Priors	513	(4.7)	11	(1.6)	524	(4.5)
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	1,278	(11.6)	53	(7.7)	1,331	(11.4)
Dangerous/One Prior	104	(.9)	6	(.9)	110	(.9)
Dangerous/Two Priors	100	(.9)	3	(.4)	103	(.9)
Other/Not Applicable	714	(6.5)	14	(2.0)	728	(6.2)
TOTAL	11,006	(100%)	687	(100%)	11,693	(100%)

Felony Class by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Class 1	259	(2.4)	12	(1.7)	271	(2.3)
Class 2	2,452	(22.3)	149	(21.7)	2,601	(22.2)
Class 3	3,284	(29.8)	144	(21.0)	3,428	(29.3)
Class 4	2,101	(19.1)	197	(28.7)	2,298	(19.7)
Class 5	1,234	(11.2)	94	(13.7)	1,328	(11.4)
Class 6	983	(8.9)	77	(11.2)	1,060	(9.1)
Old Code	519	(4.7)	12	(1.7)	531	(4.5)
Other	174	(1.6)	2	(.3)	176	(1.5)
TOTAL	11,006	(100%)	687	(100%)	11,693	(100%)

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Apache	41	(.4)	2	(.3)	43	(.4)
Cochise	186	(1.7)	6	(.9)	192	(1.6)
Coconino	253	(2.3)	15	(2.2)	268	(2.3)
Gila	109	(1.0)	1	(.1)	110	(.9)
Graham	75	(.7)	2	(.3)	77	(.7)
Greenlee	12	(.1)	0	(0)	12	(.1)
La Paz	67	(.6)	3	(.4)	70	(.6)
Maricopa	6,204	(56.4)	454	(66.1)	6,658	(56.9)
Mohave	327	(3.0)	13	(1.9)	340	(2.9)
Navajo	112	(1.0)	4	(.6)	116	(1.0)
Pima	2,312	(21.0)	127	(18.5)	2,439	(20.9)
Pinal	345	(3.1)	9	(1.3)	354	(3.0)
Santa Cruz	88	(.8)	0	(0)	88	(.8)
Yavapai	288	(2.6)	12	(1.7)	300	(2.6)
Yuma	491	(4.5)	33	(4.8)	524	(4.5)
Out of State	96	(.9)	6	(.9)	102	(.9)
TOTAL	11,006	(100%)	687	(100%)	11,693	(100%)

Claimed Education Level by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
None	375	(3.4)	10	(1.5)	385	(3.3)
Elementary	1,921	(17.5)	102	(14.8)	2,023	(17.3)
Secondary	6,611	(60.1)	468	(68.1)	7,079	(60.5)
High School Graduate	1,113	(10.1)	68	(9.9)	1,181	(10.1)
2 Years of College	310	(2.8)	24	(3.5)	334	(2.9)
4 Years of College	44	(.4)	0	(0)	44	(.4)
Bachelors Degree	49	(.4)	6	(.9)	55	(.5)
Graduate Degree	14	(.1)	2	(.3)	16	(.1)
Unknown	569	(5.2)	7	(1.0)	576	(4.9)
TOTAL	11,006	(100%)	687	(100%)	11,693	(100%)

Felony Type by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	4,645	(85.4)	464	(92.8)	5,109	(86.0)
Non-Dangerous/One Prior	346	(6.4)	14	(2.8)	360	(6.1)
Non-Dangerous/Two Priors	117	(2.2)	4	(.8)	121	(2.0)
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	264	(4.9)	14	(2.8)	278	(4.7)
Dangerous/One Prior	11	(.2)	0	(0)	11	(.2)
Dangerous/Two Priors	7	(.1)	0	(0)	7	(.1)
Other	51	(.9)	4	(.8)	55	(.9)
TOTAL	5,441	(100%)	500	(100%)	5,941	(100%)

Felony Class by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Class 1	53	(1.0)	4	(.8)	57	(1.0)
Class 2	555	(10.2)	44	(8.8)	599	(10.1)
Class 3	983	(18.1)	48	(9.6)	1,031	(17.4)
Class 4	1,047	(19.2)	123	(24.6)	1,170	(19.7)
Class 5	1,440	(26.5)	101	(20.2)	1,541	(25.9)
Class 6	1,312	(24.1)	176	(35.2)	1,488	(25.0)
Other	51	(.9)	4	(.8)	55	(.9)
TOTAL	5,441	(100%)	500	(100%)	5,941	(100%)

Admission Types by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Court Commitment-New	3,195	(58.7)	322	(64.4)	3,517	(59.2)
Court Commitment-Repeat	1,011	(18.6)	82	(16.4)	1,093	(18.4)
Parole Revocations	357	(6.6)	43	(8.6)	400	(6.7)
Mandatory Release Returns	208	(3.8)	11	(2.2)	219	(3.7)
Temporary Release Returns	37	(.7)	5	(1.0)	42	(.7)
Provisional Release Returns	55	(1.0)	0	(0)	55	(.9)
Earned Release Returns	2	(0)	0	(0)	2	(0)
Condition of Probation	554	(10.2)	35	(7.0)	589	(9.9)
Work Furlough Returns	7	(.1)	0	(0)	7	(.1)
Interstate Transfers	8	(.1)	2	(.4)	10	(.2)
Rule 11	7	(.1)	0	(0)	7	(.1)
TOTAL	5,441	(100%)	500	(100%)	5,941	(100%)

Commitment Offenses by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
AGAINST PERSONS						
Homicide	162	(3.0)	16	(3.2)	178	(3.0)
Kidnapping	50	(.9)	5	(1.0)	55	(.9)
Sexual Assault	184	(3.4)	0	(0)	184	(3.1)
Robbery	304	(5.6)	21	(4.2)	325	(5.5)
Assault	404	(7.4)	28	(5.6)	432	(7.3)
SUB-TOTAL	1,104	(20.3)	70	(14.0)	1,174	(19.8)
PROPERTY						
Arson	20	(.4)	0	(0)	20	(.3)
Burglary	691	(12.7)	41	(8.2)	732	(12.3)
Larceny	869	(16.0)	99	(19.8)	968	(16.3)
Vehicle Theft	88	(1.6)	3	(.6)	91	(1.5)
Forgery-Fraud	175	(3.2)	75	(15.0)	250	(4.2)
Other Property	203	(3.7)	4	(.8)	207	(3.5)
SUB-TOTAL	2,046	(37.6)	222	(44.4)	2,268	(38.2)
MORALS-DECENCY						
Dangerous Drugs	810	(14.9)	114	(22.8)	924	(15.6)
Sex Offenders	167	(3.0)	4	(.8)	171	(2.9)
Other Morals-Decency	25	(.5)	10	(2.0)	35	(.6)
SUB TOTAL	1,002	(18.4)	128	(25.6)	1,130	(19.0)
PUBLIC ORDER						
DWI	960	(17.6)	56	(11.2)	1,016	(17.1)
Other Public Order	278	(5.1)	18	(3.6)	884	(14.9)
SUB-TOTAL	1,238	(22.7)	74	(14.8)	1,312	(22.0)
MISCELLANEOUS	51	(.9)	6	(1.2)	57	(1.0)
TOTAL	5,441	(100%)	500	(100%)	5,941	(100%)

Race Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	2,841	(52.2)	260	(52.0)	3,101	(52.2)
Black	764	(14.0)	97	(19.4)	861	(14.5)
Native American	274	(5.0)	37	(7.4)	311	(5.2)
Spanish Origin	1,497	(27.5)	102	(20.4)	1,599	(26.9)
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	(.1)	0	(0)	4	(.1)
Other	61	(1.1)	4	(.8)	65	(1.1)
TOTAL	5,441	(100%)	500	(100%)	5,941	(100%)

Age Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
15-20	557	(10.2)	23	(4.6)	580	(9.8)
21-24	1,166	(21.4)	92	(18.4)	1,258	(21.2)
25-29	1,397	(25.7)	152	(30.4)	1,549	(26.1)
30-34	986	(18.1)	117	(23.4)	1,103	(18.6)
35-39	589	(10.8)	63	(12.6)	652	(11.0)
40-44	341	(6.3)	32	(6.4)	373	(6.3)
45-49	181	(3.3)	16	(3.2)	197	(3.3)
50-54	105	(1.9)	3	(.6)	108	(1.8)
55-59	62	(1.1)	1	(.2)	63	(1.1)
60-Older	55	(1.0)	1	(.2)	56	(.9)
Unknown	2	(0)	0	(0)	2	(0)
TOTAL	5,441	(100%)	500	(100%)	5,941	(100%)

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Apache	22	(.4)	2	(.4)	24	(.4)
Cochise	100	(1.8)	7	(1.4)	107	(1.8)
Coconino	205	(3.8)	17	(3.4)	222	(3.7)
Gila	53	(1.0)	2	(.4)	55	(.9)
Graham	34	(.6)	1	(.2)	35	(.6)
Greenlee	9	(.2)	0	(0)	9	(.2)
La Paz	46	(.8)	1	(.2)	47	(.8)
Maricopa	3,203	(58.9)	331	(66.2)	3,534	(59.5)
Mohave	205	(3.8)	11	(2.2)	216	(3.6)
Navajo	51	(.9)	1	(.2)	52	(.9)
Pima	886	(16.3)	82	(16.4)	968	(16.3)
Pinal	147	(2.7)	8	(1.6)	155	(2.6)
Santa Cruz	52	(1.0)	0	(0)	52	(.9)
Yavapai	181	(3.3)	6	(1.2)	187	(3.1)
Yuma	219	(4.0)	29	(5.8)	248	(4.2)
Other	28	(.5)	2	(.4)	30	(.5)
TOTAL	5,441	(100%)	500	(100%)	5,941	(100%)

When comparing Admissions data from the Fiscal Year 1987 Annual Report to that displayed in the Fiscal Year 1988 report, please note that the Fiscal Year 1987 Admissions tables were based on the "admit date" variable, while the Fiscal Year 1988 tables were based on the "move date" variable. The latter was judged as a more accurate indicator. Also, the Fiscal Year 1987 tables included "temporary placements." The Fiscal Year 1988 tables exclude this category. Temporary placements are "roll-ups" pending further action. An example is a parole violator who is picked up for a possible violation of his conditions of supervision. This person is taken to detention and held for a few hours or days until a decision is made whether to uphold the violation. If the violation is upheld, he is given another move code and sent to one of the institutions. At that point, he becomes an active status inmate. Excluding the "temporary placements" in the Fiscal Year 1988 tables results in fewer double-counting of admissions.

Average Months Served by Commitment Offense and Sex

	Male			Female			Total		
	AMS	#	(%)	AMS	#	(%)	AMS	#	(%)
AGAINST PERSONS									
Homicide	68	99	(2.1)	44	11	(2.9)	65	110	(2.2)
Kidnapping	46	37	(.8)	53	2	(.5)	46	39	(.8)
Sexual Assault	47	137	(2.9)	0	0	(0)	47	137	(2.7)
Robbery	54	260	(5.5)	49	13	(3.5)	54	273	(5.4)
Assault	26	369	(7.9)	15	16	(4.3)	26	385	(7.7)
SUB-TOTAL	43	902	(19.4)	35	42	(11.4)	43	944	(18.8)
PROPERTY									
Arson	59	14	(.3)	31	1	(.3)	57	15	(.3)
Burglary	30	567	(12.1)	20	29	(7.8)	30	596	(11.9)
Larceny	19	829	(17.8)	16	74	(20.1)	19	903	(18.0)
Vehicle Theft	13	66	(1.4)	8	3	(.8)	13	69	(1.4)
Forgery-Fraud	24	152	(3.3)	25	48	(13.0)	24	200	(4.0)
Other Property	28	157	(3.4)	9	1	(.3)	28	158	(3.1)
SUB-TOTAL	24	1,785	(38.3)	19	156	(42.3)	23	1,941	(38.7)
MORALS-DECENCY									
Dangerous Drugs	25	582	(12.5)	23	85	(23.0)	25	667	(13.3)
Sex Offenders	47	81	(1.7)	10	4	(1.0)	45	85	(1.7)
Other Morals-Decency	22	18	(.4)	21	5	(1.3)	21	23	(.5)
SUB-TOTAL	27	681	(14.6)	22	94	(25.5)	27	775	(15.4)
PUBLIC ORDER									
DWI	8	904	(19.4)	7	51	(13.8)	8	955	(19.0)
Other Public Order	16	241	(5.1)	10	11	(2.9)	16	252	(5.0)
SUB-TOTAL	10	1,145	(24.6)	8	62	(16.8)	10	1,207	(24.0)
ALL OTHER CRIMES	44	136	(2.9)	87	14	(3.8)	47	150	(3.0)
TOTAL	25	4,649	(100%)	20	368	(100%)	24	5,017	(100%)

AMS = Average Months Served
Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

Average Months Served by Felony Type and Sex

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	AMS	#	AMS	#	AMS
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	3,920	18	327	16	4,247	18
Non-Dangerous/One Prior	261	37	9	26	270	36
Non-Dangerous/Two Priors	62	52	4	38	66	51
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	141	63	7	60	148	63
Dangerous/One Prior	6	82	0	0	6	82
Dangerous/Two Priors	1	82	0	0	1	82
Unknown	258	N/A	21	N/A	279	N/A
TOTAL	4,649	25	368	20	5,017	24

Average Months Served by Felony Class and Sex

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	AMS	#	AMS	#	AMS
Class 1	4	53	1	53	5	53
Class 2	369	48	22	34	391	48
Class 3	664	39	30	31	694	39
Class 4	741	27	95	25	836	27
Class 5	1,465	12	83	10	1,548	12
Class 6	1,153	10	116	11	1,269	10
Unknown	253	N/A	21	N/A	272	N/A
TOTAL	4,649	25	368	20	5,017	24

AMS = Average Months Served

Release Types by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Expiration	1,038	(22.3)	60	(16.3)	1,098	(21.9)
To Probation	337	(7.2)	34	(9.2)	371	(7.4)
Mandatory Release	735	(15.8)	37	(10.1)	772	(15.4)
Parole	743	(16.0)	88	(23.9)	831	(16.6)
Temporary Release	1,039	(22.3)	108	(29.3)	1,147	(22.9)
Work Furlough	28	(.6)	4	(1.1)	32	(.6)
Discretionary Release	4	(.1)	0	(0)	4	(.1)
Provisional Release	449	(9.7)	18	(4.9)	467	(9.3)
Earned Release Credit	165	(3.5)	12	(3.3)	177	(3.5)
Release By Court Order	36	(.8)	5	(1.4)	41	(.8)
Interstate Compact	51	(1.1)	2	(.5)	53	(1.1)
Death	24	(.5)	0	(0)	24	(.5)
TOTAL	4,649	(100%)	368	(100%)	5,017	(100%)

Age Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
15-20	240	(5.2)	15	(4.1)	255	(5.1)
21-24	927	(19.9)	57	(15.5)	984	(19.6)
25-29	1,231	(26.5)	108	(29.3)	1,339	(26.7)
30-34	912	(19.6)	92	(25.0)	1,004	(20.0)
35-39	564	(12.1)	50	(13.6)	614	(12.2)
40-44	357	(7.7)	25	(6.8)	382	(7.6)
45-49	182	(3.9)	13	(3.5)	195	(3.9)
50-54	113	(2.4)	4	(1.1)	117	(2.3)
55-59	59	(1.3)	3	(.8)	62	(1.2)
60-Older	62	(1.3)	1	(.3)	63	(1.3)
Unknown	2	(0)	0	(0)	2	(0)
TOTAL	4,649	(100%)	368	(100%)	5,017	(100%)

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Apache	1	(.2)	0	(0)	1	(.1)
Cochise	9	(1.4)	1	(1.2)	10	(1.4)
Coconino	8	(1.2)	3	(3.5)	11	(1.5)
Gila	9	(1.4)	1	(1.2)	10	(1.4)
Graham	5	(.8)	0	(0)	5	(.7)
Greenlee	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
La Paz	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Maricopa	432	(66.3)	62	(72.9)	494	(67.0)
Mohave	14	(2.1)	1	(1.2)	15	(2.0)
Navajo	3	(.5)	0	(0)	3	(.4)
Pima	98	(15.0)	9	(10.6)	107	(14.5)
Pinal	16	(2.5)	5	(5.9)	21	(2.8)
Santa Cruz	8	(1.2)	2	(2.4)	10	(1.4)
Yavapai	9	(1.4)	0	(0)	9	(1.2)
Yuma	13	(2.0)	0	(0)	13	(1.8)
Other	27	(4.1)	1	(1.2)	28	(3.8)
TOTAL	652	(100%)	85	(100%)	737	(100%)

Age Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
12 Years	3	(.5)	0	(0)	3	(.4)
13 Years	18	(2.8)	2	(2.4)	20	(2.7)
14 Years	51	(7.8)	12	(14.1)	63	(8.5)
15 Years	130	(19.9)	23	(27.1)	153	(20.8)
16 Years	217	(33.3)	24	(28.2)	241	(32.7)
17 Years	233	(35.7)	24	(28.2)	257	(34.9)
TOTAL	652	(100%)	85	(100%)	737	(100%)

Race Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	335	(51.4)	53	(62.4)	388	(52.6)
Black	102	(15.6)	15	(17.6)	117	(15.9)
Native American	26	(4.0)	3	(3.5)	29	(3.9)
Spanish Origin	181	(27.7)	14	(16.5)	195	(26.4)
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	(.6)	0	(0)	4	(.5)
Other	4	(.6)	0	(0)	4	(.5)
TOTAL	652	(100%)	85	(100%)	737	(100%)

Age Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
10	1	(.1)	0	(0)	1	(.1)
11	1	(.1)	0	(0)	1	(.1)
12	10	(1.2)	1	(.9)	11	(1.2)
13	37	(4.4)	6	(5.2)	43	(4.5)
14	92	(10.9)	25	(21.7)	117	(12.2)
15	198	(23.5)	33	(28.7)	231	(24.2)
16	265	(31.5)	29	(25.2)	294	(30.8)
17	237	(28.2)	21	(18.3)	258	(27.0)
TOTAL	841	(100%)	115	(100%)	956	(100%)

Race Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	439	(52.2)	72	(62.6)	511	(53.5)
Black	91	(10.8)	16	(13.9)	107	(11.2)
Native American	26	(3.1)	6	(5.2)	32	(3.3)
Spanish Origin	278	(33.0)	21	(18.3)	299	(31.3)
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	(.5)	0	(0)	4	(.3)
Other	3	(.4)	0	(0)	3	(.3)
TOTAL	841	(100%)	115	(100%)	956	(100%)

Commitment Type by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
New Court Commitments	819	(97.4)	113	(98.3)	932	(97.5)
Re-Committed by Court	22	(2.6)	2	(1.7)	24	(2.5)
TOTAL	841	(100%)	115	(100%)	956	(100%)

Admissions do not include returns from escape, court, hospital, furlough, abscond and transfer movements.

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Apache	4	(.5)	0	(0)	4	(.4)
Cochise	15	(1.8)	1	(.9)	16	(1.7)
Coconino	15	(1.8)	2	(1.7)	17	(1.8)
Gila	11	(1.3)	1	(.9)	12	(1.3)
Graham	2	(.2)	2	(1.7)	4	(.4)
La Paz	2	(.2)	0	(0)	2	(.2)
Maricopa	547	(65.0)	86	(74.8)	633	(66.2)
Mohave	21	(2.5)	3	(2.6)	24	(2.5)
Navajo	5	(.6)	0	(0)	5	(.5)
Pima	119	(14.1)	10	(8.7)	129	(13.5)
Pinal	23	(2.7)	5	(4.3)	28	(2.9)
Santa Cruz	32	(3.8)	2	(1.7)	34	(3.6)
Yavapai	9	(1.1)	1	(.9)	10	(1.0)
Yuma	11	(1.3)	2	(1.7)	13	(1.4)
Other	25	(3.0)	0	(0)	25	(2.6)
TOTAL	841	(100%)	115	(100%)	956	(100%)

Release Type by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Expiration	315	(12.6)	63	(15.8)	378	(13.0)
Parole-reg	1,717	(68.5)	280	(70.2)	1,997	(68.7)
RUAP Release Revocation	212	(8.5)	23	(5.8)	235	(8.1)
Reinstatement from Suspension	170	(6.8)	23	(5.8)	193	(6.6)
Discharge for Cause	61	(2.4)	6	(1.5)	67	(2.3)
Death	2	(.1)	0	(0)	2	(.1)
Interstate	26	(1.0)	4	(1.0)	30	(1.0)
Escaped	3	(.1)	0	(0)	3	(.1)
TOTAL	2,506	(100%)	399	(100%)	2,905	(100%)

Releases do not include escapes, out to court and hospital, furlough, absconder and transfer movements. Releases on parole include more than one parole for some juveniles.

Ages by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
11	2	(.1)	0	(0)	2	(.1)
12	9	(.4)	0	(0)	9	(.3)
13	47	(1.9)	12	(3.0)	59	(2.0)
14	130	(5.2)	23	(5.8)	153	(5.3)
15	378	(15.1)	58	(14.5)	436	(15.0)
16	647	(25.8)	109	(27.3)	756	(26.0)
17	1,032	(41.2)	149	(37.3)	1,181	(40.7)
18	261	(10.4)	48	(12.0)	309	(10.6)
TOTAL	2,506	(100%)	399	(100%)	2,905	(100%)

Race Groups by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Caucasian	1,344	(53.6)	264	(66.2)	1,608	(55.4)
Black	314	(12.5)	38	(9.5)	352	(12.1)
Native American	108	(4.3)	10	(2.5)	118	(4.1)
Spanish Origin	722	(28.8)	85	(21.3)	807	(27.8)
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	(.3)	0	(0)	8	(.3)
Other	10	(.4)	2	(.5)	12	(.4)
TOTAL	2,506	(100%)	399	(100%)	2,905	(100%)

The release data reflects actual numbers of movements and not individual cases. A Juvenile Offender may have received more than one type of release during the year.

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Apache	3	(.1)	0	(0)	3	(.1)
Cochise	25	(1.0)	2	(.5)	27	(.9)
Coconino	47	(1.9)	7	(1.8)	54	(1.9)
Gila	17	(.7)	2	(.5)	19	(.7)
Graham	8	(.3)	4	(1.0)	12	(.4)
Greenlee	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
La Paz	9	(.4)	0	(0)	9	(.3)
Maricopa	1,794	(71.6)	299	(74.9)	2,093	(72.0)
Mohave	64	(2.6)	17	(4.3)	81	(2.8)
Navajo	15	(.6)	1	(.3)	16	(.6)
Pima	344	(13.7)	44	(11.0)	388	(13.4)
Pinal	69	(2.8)	4	(1.0)	73	(2.5)
Santa Cruz	28	(1.1)	2	(.5)	30	(1.0)
Yavapai	23	(.9)	5	(1.3)	28	(1.0)
Yuma	36	(1.4)	3	(.8)	39	(1.3)
Other State	23	(.9)	9	(2.3)	32	(1.1)
TOTAL	2,506	(100%)	399	(100%)	2,905	(100%)

County of Residence and Status

County	Parole Adult	Parole Juvenile	Work Furlough	Administrative Release	Interstate Adult	Compact Juvenile	Total Adult	Total Juvenile
Apache	0	1	0	2	5	0	7	1
Cochise	16	0	0	1	32	0	49	0
Coconino	17	0	0	13	18	0	48	0
Gila	6	0	0	3	6	0	15	0
Graham	4	2	0	4	4	0	12	2
Greenlee	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
La Paz	1	0	0	2	7	0	10	0
Maricopa	614	0	15	289	703	3	1,621	3
Mohave	17	0	0	7	64	0	88	0
Navajo	10	0	1	8	15	0	34	0
Pima	188	0	4	100	223	1	515	1
Pinal	40	0	0	16	23	0	79	0
Santa Cruz	8	0	0	2	1	0	11	0
Yavapai	19	0	0	6	21	0	46	0
Yuma	25	0	0	16	16	0	57	0
TOTAL	965	4	20	469	1,139	4	2,593	8

County of Residence and Status Percentage Distribution

County	Parole Adult	Parole Juvenile	Work Furlough	Administrative Release	Interstate Adult	Compact Juvenile	Total Adult	Total Juvenile
Apache	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	13
Cochise	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
Coconino	2	0	0	3	1	0	2	0
Gila	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Graham	0	50	0	2	0	0	1	24
Greenlee	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	13
La Paz	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maricopa	64	0	75	62	62	75	63	37
Mohave	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
Navajo	1	0	5	2	1	0	1	0
Pima	19	0	20	21	20	25	20	13
Pinal	4	0	0	3	2	0	3	0
Santa Cruz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yavapai	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	0
Yuma	2	0	0	3	1	0	2	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	(N=965)	(N=4)	(N=20)	(N=469)	(N=1,139)	(N=4)	(N=2,593)	(N=8)

Juveniles and Adults of the Total Population Who Are Arrested for Part I Crimes by Type of Crime A Comparison of the Nation and Arizona

	Nationwide			Arizona		
	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1,592	15,122	16,714	11	184	195
Forcible Rape	4,909	26,367	31,276	55	252	307
Robbery	27,682	95,624	123,306	216	943	1,159
Aggravated Assault	38,646	263,088	301,734	769	5,849	6,618
Burglary	132,162	242,801	374,963	3,104	4,223	7,327
Larceny-Theft	388,788	867,764	1,256,552	12,252	26,224	38,476
Motor-Vehicle Theft	58,573	88,180	146,753	840	923	1,763
Arson	6,139	9,030	15,169	188	150	338
All Part I	658,491	1,607,976	2,266,467	17,435	38,748	56,183

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice "Crime in the United States - 1987"
Arizona Department of Public Safety "Uniform Crime Report - 1987"

Percentage of Juveniles and Adults of the Total Population Who Are Arrested For Part I Crimes by Type of Crime A Comparison of the Nation and Arizona

	Nationwide			Arizona		
	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	10	90	100	6	94	100
Forcible Rape	16	84	100	18	82	100
Robbery	22	78	100	19	81	100
Aggravated Assault	13	87	100	12	88	100
Burglary	35	65	100	42	58	100
Larceny-Theft	31	69	100	32	68	100
Motor-Vehicle Theft	40	60	100	48	52	100
Arson	40	60	100	56	44	100
All Part I	29	81	100	31	69	100

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice "Crime in the United States - 1987"
Arizona Department of Public Safety "Uniform Crime Report - 1987"

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.